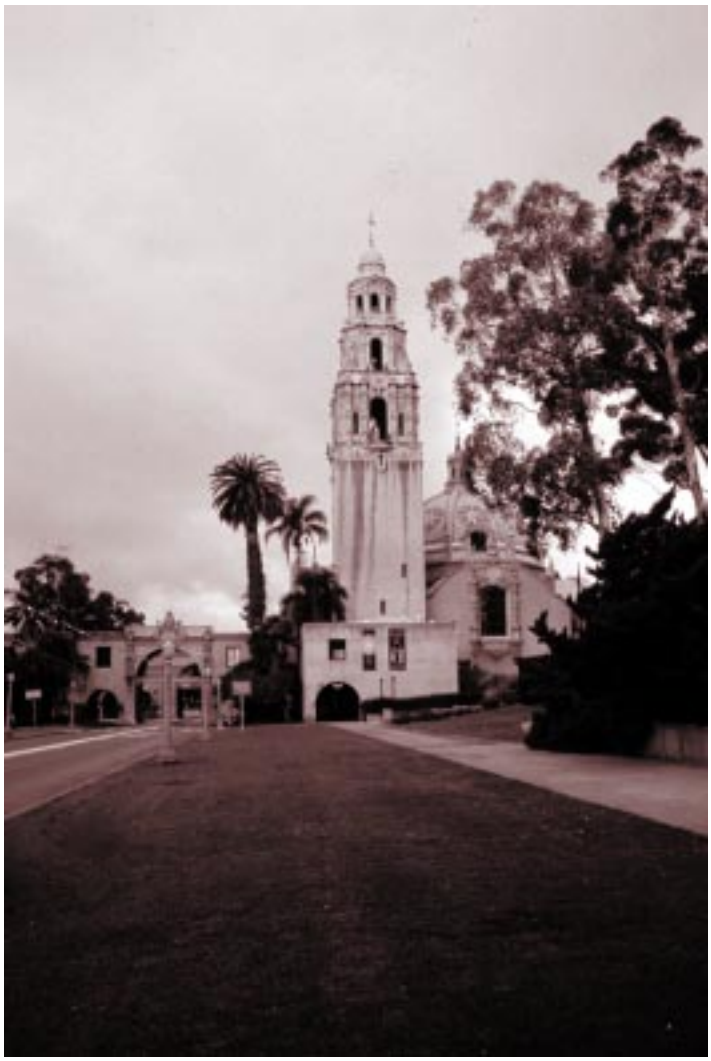
APPENDIX



BALBOA PARK, SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA

LETTER TO PROJECT PROPONENTS

California Border Environmental Cooperation Committee

Comísion de Cooperacíon Ecológica Fronteriza de las Californias

GOBIERNO DEL ESTADO
LIBRE Y SOBERANO DE
BAJA CALIFORNIA

June 16, 1997

Dear Interested Party:

In an effort to strategically position California for maximum funding from the North American Development Bank (NADBank) and the United States Environmental Protection Agency for environmental infrastructure projects, and as the designated California Environmental Protection Agency Representative for California-Mexico issues, I would like to cordially invite you to provide input to the 1997 California-Baja California Border Environment Needs Assessment Report.

In 1995, the first report of this type was published. It addressed many infrastructure projects along with non-infrastructure environmental related projects. In order to provide the most useful report possible, the 1997 Report will focus on the three priority areas established by the Border Environment Cooperation Commission (BECC). These are: potable water supply, waste water collection, treatment and disposal and municipal solid waste. The report will be prepared jointly with our Baja California counterparts.

By providing an updated version of the California Border Environment Needs Assessment Report, California and Baja California will highlight their environmental infrastructure needs and will have the opportunity to prepare themselves in seeking construction, and technical assistance grants for infrastructure projects from the BECC and NADBank. These grants will be based on community need and will be awarded on a first come first serve basis.

I urge you to participate in this worthwhile project by providing the information outlined in the enclosed information sheet, by September 3, 1997. We would like to have a finished report ready for distribution by October 1997. Therefore, time is of the essence.

For your information, we have enclosed printed information on the BECC, the NADBank and the California Border Environmental Cooperation Committee (Cal/BECC). Additionally, the BECC Project Certification Criteria may be accessed at http://cocef.interjuarez.com via the Internet or can be requested by fax to:

Attn. Ricardo Martinez, (916) 227-4349.

Now, more than ever, your opportunity to identify, plan and fund your infrastructure projects is at hand. Projects included in this report will be presented by California and Baja California to federal and binational funding agencies for potential financial or technical assistance. Please send your information no later than September 3, 1997 in the format described in the enclosed information sheet to:

Ricardo Martinez, Cal/BECC Coordinator
2014 T Street, Suite 130
Sacramento, CA 95814

If you should require additional information, please call Mr. Ricardo Martinez, Cal/BECC coordinator, at (916) 227-4328 or Mr. Paulino Luna, Waste Management Engineer at (916) 255-3882.

Sincerely,

James M. Stubchaer
Vice Chair
State Water Resources Control Board

enclosures

BECC STEP I PRE-PROPOSAL FORM

DESERT REGION NEAR THE IMPERIAL VALLEY

Border Environment Cooperation Commission

STEP I: PRE-PROPOSAL

Date of Submittal to the BECC _____ **Date of Receipt by the BECC _____**

NAME AND TYPE OF PROJECT

1. NAME OF THE PROJECT:

2. TYPE OF INFRASTRUCTURE:

A. _____ Water Supply
B. _____ Wastewater Treatment
C. _____ Solid Waste Management
D. _____ Other Related Projects

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

3. BRIEF PROJECT DESCRIPTION:

PRIMARY APPLICANT

4. NAME OF THE ORGANIZATION:

Name of Contact Person:
Position:
Address:
City: State: Zip Code
Phone No.: Fax No.:
E-mail Address:

CO-APPLICANT (IF APPLICABLE)

5. NAME OF THE ORGANIZATION:

Name of Contact Person:		
Position:		
Address:		
City:	State:	Zip Code:
Phone No.:	Fax No.:	
E-mail Address:		

CONTRACTOR (IF APPLICABLE)

6. NAME OF THE FIRM:

Name of Contact Person:		
Position:		
Address:		
City:	State:	Zip Code:
Phone No.:	Fax No.:	
E-mail Address:		

GENERAL PROJECT INFORMATION

7. LOCATION OF PROJECT SITE: Mexico_____ U.S.A._____

8. NEAREST City:_____ State:____

9. DISTANCE FROM NEAREST CITY (in miles): _____

10. NO. OF PERSONS IN NEAREST CITY: _____

11. POPULATION BENEFITED:_____

12. WITHIN BORDER REGION? (62 mi) Yes_____ No_____

IF NO: HOW DOES THE PROJECT AFFECT THE BORDER REGION?

_____

_____

13. TYPE OF PROJECT: Public _____ Public/private partnership _____
Private-only project designed to address local or regional needs _____
Private-only project designed to address the sponsor's pollution problems _____

14. TYPE OF PROJECT: New _____ Expansion _____ Rehabilitation _____

15. ESTIMATED USEFUL LIFETIME OF THE PROJECT: _____ years

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROJECT

A. IF THE PROJECT IS RELATED TO WATER SUPPLY, IT CONCERNS:

16. DEVELOPMENT OF A WATER SOURCE: Yes _____ No _____

17. WATER TREATMENT: Yes _____ No _____

18. WATER DISTRIBUTION: Yes _____ No _____

19. CONTROL OF SUPPLY IN DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM: Yes _____ No _____

20. PUMP STATIONS AND SUMPS: Yes _____ No _____

21. WATER TRANSMISSION LINES: Yes _____ No _____

22. OTHER: _____

_____

_____

B. IF THE PROJECT IS RELATED TO WASTEWATER TREATMENT, IT CONCERNS:

23. TYPE OF WASTEWATER : Municipal _____ Industrial _____

24. SEWER SYSTEM: Yes _____ No _____

25. COLLECTOR TRUNK LINES: Yes _____ No _____

26. WASTEWATER TREATMENT PLANTS: Yes _____ No _____

27. WATER REUSE: Yes _____ No _____

28. DISCHARGE OF TREATED WASTEWATER: Yes _____ No _____

29. TREATMENT OF WASTEWATER GENERATED SLUDGE: Yes _____ No _____

30. DISPOSAL OF WASTEWATER GENERATED SLUDGE: Yes _____ No _____

31. OTHER: _____

_____

_____

C. IF THE PROJECT IS RELATED TO MUNICIPAL SOLID WASTE, IT CONCERNS:

32. RECOVERY OF RECYCLABLE MATERIALS: Yes _____ No _____

33. TREATMENT OF MUNICIPAL SOLID WASTE:

Composting _____ Incineration _____ Power Generation _____

34. DISPOSAL OF MUNICIPAL SOLID WASTE:

Transfer Stations _____ Sanitary Landfill_____

35. OTHER: _____

_____

_____

D. IN CASE OF OTHER RELATED PROJECTS PLEASE INDICATE RELATIONSHIP:

36. PREVENTION, CONTROL, OR REMEDIATION OF POLLUTION RELATED TO:

Water Supply	Yes _____	No _____
Treatment of Wastewater	Yes _____	No _____
Municipal Solid Waste Disposal	Yes _____	No _____

How is the Project is Related to at Least One of the Three Previously Mentioned Subjects: _____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

PROJECT PLANNING INFORMATION

THE PROJECT ALREADY HAS COMPLETED:

37. ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT:	Yes _____	No _____
38. PRELIMINARY ENGINEERING STUDY:	Yes _____	No _____
39. TECHNICAL FEASIBILITY STUDY:	Yes _____	No _____
40. FINANCIAL FEASIBILITY AND PROJECT MANAGEMENT STUDY:	Yes _____	No _____
41. PRELIMINARY DESIGN:	Yes _____	No _____
42. FINAL DESIGN:	Yes _____	No _____
43. COST ANALYSIS:	Yes _____	No _____

44. COST ESTIMATE FOR:

Final Design Development:	_____	$U.S.
Construction of Facilities:	_____	$U.S.
Operation & Maintenance (annual):	_____	$U.S.
Financing Costs (annual):	_____	$U.S.

45. ESTIMATE THE TIME REQUIRED FOR EXECUTION OF:

Planning:	_____ months	Environmental Assessments:	_____ months
Design:	_____ months	Permits	_____ months
Construction:	_____ months	Preparation of Site:	_____ months
		Plant Start-up:	_____ months

Total Time Required: _____ months

46. HAVE POTENTIAL SOURCES OF FINANCING BEEN IDENTIFIED? Yes _____ No _____
Indicate Which and the Percentage that may be Contributed by Each:

____ MUNICIPAL	____ %	____ STATE	____ %
____ FEDERAL	____ %	____ NADBANK	____ %
____ WORLD BANK	____ %	____ PRIVATE BANK	____ %
____ NON-GOVERNMENTAL DEVELOPMENT BANK	____ %	____ INTERAMERICAN ORGANIZATIONS	____ %
		____ EQUITY	____ %
		____ OTHER	____ %

47. WHAT WILL BE THE SOURCE OF REVENUE FOR REPAYMENT OF THE LOANS? (mark all thatapply):

a) _____Government b) _____Serviced Users c) _____Industrial Clients
d) _____Other e) _____In Process of Identification

48. PUBLIC MEETINGS HAVE BEEN HELD IN THE COMMUNITY: Yes _____ No _____

49. PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PLAN HAS BEEN DEVELOPED: Yes _____ No _____

50. WILL THE APPLICANT REQUEST RECOGNITION FOR HIGH SUSTAINABILITY FOR THIS PROJECT? Yes_____ No _____

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

51. TO REQUEST TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE, IDENTIFY THE AREAS AND THE APPROXIMATE FUNDING NEEDED. (A Technical Assistance Manual is currently under development. Additional information may be required of the applicant):

A. CONCEPT DEVELOPMENT:

a)	_____	Water/Wastewater Master Plan	$_____
b)	_____	Project Definition/Identification of Issues	$_____
c)	_____	Analysis of Alternatives & Cost Comparison	$_____
d)	_____	Planning	$_____
e)	_____	Preliminary Environmental Assessment of the Site	$_____
f)	_____	Preliminary Technical Feasibility	$_____
g)	_____	Preliminary Financial Feasibility	$_____
h)	_____	Other	$_____

B. ADVANCE FUNDING:

a)	_____	Environmental Assessment	$_____
b)	_____	Technical Feasibility Study	$_____
c)	_____	Development of Preliminary Engineering Design	$_____
d)	_____	Development of Final Engineering Design	$_____
e)	_____	Development of Operation & Maintenance Plan	$_____
f)	_____	Preparation of Financial Statements	$_____
g)	_____	Financial Feasibility Study	$_____
h)	_____	Development of Rate Schedule	$_____
i)	_____	Analysis of City Operated vs. Concession of Services	$_____
j)	_____	Study of Institutional Capacity Building	$_____
k)	_____	Evaluation of Social Issues	$_____
l)	_____	Development of Water Conservation Plan	$_____
m)	_____	Development of Waste Reduction, Reuse, &/or Recycling Plan	$_____
n)	_____	Evaluation of Sustainability Parameters	$_____
o)	_____	Implementation of Community Participation Plan	$_____
p)	_____	Other (specify)_____	$_____

TOTAL AMOUNT **$_____**

NADBANK INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION PROGRAM INFORMATION SHEET

NORTH AMERICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK
INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION PROGRAM
INFORMATION SHEET

Name of the utility:

Representative:

Address:

City: County:

State: Country:

Telephone: Fax:

Indicate one of the following categories in which the utility should be included.

The utility has:

- ❍ a BECC-certified project and needs institutional strengthening to facilitate financing; or
- ❍ submitted a Step I certification application to BECC and needs institutional strengthening to facilitate certification and financing; or
- ❍ preliminary projects targeted at small, low-income communities and needs institutional strengthening; or
- ❍ a need for assistance in strengthening their institutional capacities, but do not have a specific project; or
- ❍ a need for institutional strengthening in order to enhance privatization efforts.

Briefly describe how the utility fits in the category checked above:

Describe the type of assistance requested:

Estimated cost of assistance:

GTN REGISTRATION FORM AND CODES

TIJUANA RIVER ESTUARY

Global Technology Network
Environmental & Energy Technology
Opportunities for U.S. Businesses - Register Now

The Economic Growth Center's Office of Business Development introduces the Global Technology Network (GTN). This service focuses on identifying targeted international business opportunities in health, energy and environment, agribusiness, communications and information technologies.

GTN assists U.S. businesses in gaining access to Latin American, Asian, African and other international environmental markets by providing current trade and business leads, and important market information through the **Environmental Technology Network for Asia and the Americas (ETNA) and the U.S.-Africa Technology Network (U.S.-ATN).**

In partnership with in-country technical representatives, the U.S Department of Commerce, and other professional groups, GTN works to gather the most current business information concerning infrastructure projects, wastewater treatment systems, and other developments which will have a positive impact on the environment.

The investment opportunities/trade leads are electronically matched with U.S. firms registered in our databases Trade lead information is then faxed to the appropriate U.S. companies.

Companies must register with **GTN/ETNA** to receive **environmental technology opportunity notices.** Fill out the registration form and fax it to (202) 663-2670.

GTN Envirnmental Technology Registration Form

**** Please attach a 200 word company description and/or a brochure****

Company: Contact Name and Title:

Street Address, City, State, Zip:

Tel: Fax: Email:

Internct Acccss: Yes No

Type of Company: University / Non Governmental Organization / OtherNonprofit:

(circle) Manufacturing / Financial / Marketing / Trade / Consulting / Other:

Number of Employees: **YearEstablished:** **Annual Revenues:**

Regions of Interest (circle):

Asia/Near East Sub-Saharan Africa Latin America/Caribbean New Independent States Central & Eastern Europe

Is your company seeking agents/distributors?	Yes	No
Does your company have international experience?	Yes	No
Would your company want to team with others on large projects?	Yes	No
Has your company ever done business with USAID?	Yes	No

Specify Up to 20 Environmental Technology Codes

FAX TO (202) 663-2670 OR MAIL TO:

Global Technology Network • G/EG/GTN Room 100, SA-2 • Washington, D.C. 20523-0229

About the Codes

The registration form allows you to specify up to 20 codes from the taxonomy listing. The coding system was developed to follow nine basic areas in environmental technology.

ETNA currently has over 2,000 U.S. environmental firms registered in the GTN database. These classification codes cover over 500 different sub-sectors within the environment and energy fields. GTN provides USAID missions, and African, Asian and Latin American public and private sector organizations access to a database that is able to match U.S. technology with a specific developing country's environmental requirement.

The following is a breakdown of the types of Finns in the GTN database by major environmental sectors:

- Water Pollution Equipment
- Environmental Management
- Solid Waste Equipment
- Water Pollution Management
- Solid Waste Management
- Air Pollution
- Pollution Prevention/Clean Tech.
- Air Pollution Management
- Energy

A	**AIR POLLUTION**
AM	**Management Services**
AM01.00	Air Control Regulations & Policy Development
AM02.00	Air Permitting
AM03.00	Air Pollution Management Training
AM04.00	Air Pollution Modeling
AM05.00	Asbestos Abatement
AM06.00	Emissions Monitoring/ Characterization
AM07.00	Emissions Trading
AM08.00	Facility Pollution Management
AM09.00	Indoor Air Pollution Analysis
AM10.00	Indoor Air Pollution Control
AM11.00	Laboratory Services
AM12.00	Noise Analysis & Abatement
AM13.00	Radon Assessment Measures & Control
AM14.00	Monitoring/Testing for Clean Room Facilities
AM15.00	Clean Room Design/Build (Facilities above Class 10)
AM16.00	Clean Room Design/Build (Facilities Class 10 & below)
AM17.00	Other (please specify)
AA	**Analytical/Monitoring Instruments**
AA01.00	Analyzers
AA02.00	Detectors (Gas)
AA03.00	Monitors
AA04.00	Samplers
AA05.00	Specialty Gases
AA05.01	Calibration Gases
AA05.02	Gas Generation Equipment
AA06.00	Other (please specify)
AC	**Collection Systems**
AC01.00	Active Collection Systems-Landfills (Extraction Wells)
AC02.00	Passive Gas Collection-Landfills (Vents)
AC03.00	Other (please specify)
AT	**Treatment Systems**
AT01 00	Acid Gas/SOx Controls
AT01.01	Dry Reagent Injection
AT01.02	Spray Drying Flue Gas Desulfurization
AT01.03	Wet Flue Gas Desulfurization
AT02.00	NOx Controls
AT02.01	Flue Gas Recirculation
AT02.02	Low-NOx Burners
AT02.03	Non-Selective Catalytic Reduction
AT02.04	Selective Catalytic Reduction
AT02.05	Selective Non-Catalytic Reduction
AT03.00	Combined SOx NOx Controls
AT03.01	In-Furnace
AT03.02	Post-Combustion
AT03.03	Slagging Combusters
AT04.00	VOC Controls
AT04.01	Biofiltration
AT04.02	Catalytic Oxidation
AT04.03	Solvent Concentration (Adsorption)
AT04.04	Thermal Oxidation
AT05.00	Combustible Gas Controls
AT05.01	Flares
AT06.00	Particulate Controls
AT06.01	Electrostatic Precipitators
AT06.02	Fabric Filters (Baghouses)
AT06.03	Mechanical Collectors/ Cyclones
AT06.04	Venturi Scrubbers
AT07.00	Fume/Mist/Ambient Air Controls
AT07.01	CFC Replacement Control Systems
AT07.02	Air Duct Cleaning
AT07.03	Fume Hoods/Spray Booths
AT07.04	Indoor Air Filter Systems
AT07.05	Mist Collectors
AT07.06	Odor Control Chemicals
AT07.07	Odor Control Equipment (Scrubbers)
AT07.08	Wet Scrubbers
AT08.00	Mobile Source Controls
AT08.01	Alternative Fuel Vehicles
AT08.02	Catalytic Converters
AT08.03	Diesel Particulate Filter Controls
AT08.04	Electric Vehicles
AT08.05	Evaporative Emission Controls
AT08.06	Fuel Additives
AT08.07	Vehicle Emission Monitoring
AT09.00	Emergency Release Controls & Containment
AT 10.00	Noise Abatement Equipment
AT 10.00	Clean Room Products

GTN - Environmental Technology Codes

AT11.01	Garments/Accessories/Supplies
AT11.02	Ultrapure Air Filters - HEPA/ ULPA
AT12.00	Other (please specify)
S	**SOIL/SOLID WASTE POLLUTION**
SM	**Management Services**
SM01.00	Combustion/lncineration Systems Design
SM02.00	Contaminated Site Cleanup
SM03 00	Emergency Response Services
SM04.00	Hazardous Waste Management
SM05.00	Hospital/Pathological Waste Management
SM06.00	Industrial Waste Recycling/ Recovery
SM07.00	Laboratory Services
SM08.00	Landfill Design/ Management
SM09.00	Municipal Refuse Management
SM10.00	On-site Construction Services
SM11.00	Post Consumer Product Recycling
SM12.00	Site Inspection
SM13.00	Solid Waste Management Training
SM14.00	Solid Waste Regulations & Policy Development
SM15.00	Testing--Toxic Substances
SM16.00	Waste-to-Energy Plant Design
SM17.00	Other (please specify)
SA	**Analytical/Monitoring Instruments**
SA01.00	Toxicology (GC/MS)
SA02.00	UST/AST Leak Detectors
SA03.00	Other (please specify)
SC	**Containment Technologies**
SC01.00	Capping & Lining
SC01.01	Asphalting Concrete
SC01.02	Chemical Sealants/ Stabilizers
SC01.03	Clay
SC01.04	Concrete
SC01.05	Multi-Layered Cap
SC01.06	Native Soil
SC01.07	Sprayed Asphalt
SC01.08	Synthetic Membranes
SC02.00	Vertical Barriers
SC02.01	Cement-Bentonite Slurry Wall
SC02.02	Ground Freezing
SC02.03	Grout Curtains
SC02.04	Injection-Permeability Agent
SC02.05	Sheet Piling
SC02.06	Soils Slurry Wall
SC02.07	Vibrating Beam
SC03.00	Horizontal Barriers
SC03.01	Ground Freezing
SC03.02	Grout Injection
SC03.03	Injection-Permeability Agent
SC04.00	Surface Controls
SC04.01	Daily Cover
SC04.02	Dikes & Berms
SC04.03	Diversion of Collection Systems
SC04.04	Dust Controls
SC04.05	Grading
SC04.06	Revegetation
SC04.07	Sediment Controls
SC04.08	Soil Stabilization
SC04.09	Surface Seals
SC05.00	Other (please specify)
SH	**Handling/Control Systems**
SH01.00	Field Services
SH01.01	Drum & Debris Removal
SH01.02	Excavation of Soils/Solids
SH01.03	Excavation of Semi-Solids (Non-Pumpable)
SH01.04	Materials Handling Equipment
SH01.05	Heavy Equipment
SH02.00	Solids Processing
SH02.01	Baling/Compacting
SH02.02	Classification/Sorting
SH02.03	Crushing/Grinding/ Shredding
SH02.04	Drying
SH02.05	Magnetic Processes
SH02.06	Restaurant/Food Waste Grinding & Pulping
SH02.07	Screening
SH03.00	Transportation & Storage
SH03.01	Barges
SH03.02	Bins
SH03.03	Bulk Tanks
SH03.04	Drums
SH03.05	Emergency Response
SH03.06	Fabric Bags
SH03.07	Railroads
SH03.08	Transfer Station Systems & Equipment
SH03.09	Trucks
SH03.10	Health & Safety Equipment
SH03.11	Street Cleaning Equipment/ Vehicles
SH04.00	Other (please specify)
ST	**Treatment Systems**
ST01.00	Spill/Hazardous Waste Remediation
ST01.01	Bioremediation Products
ST01.02	Sorbents/Polymers
ST01.03	Other Products & Equipment
ST02.00	In-Situ Soil Treatment Technologies
ST02.01	Bioremediation
ST02.02	Bioventing
ST02.03	Solidification/Stabilization
ST02.04	Soil Flushing
ST02.05	Soil Vapor Extraction (SVE)
ST02.06	Vitrification
ST03.00	Ex-Situ Treatment Technologies
ST03.01	Air Stripping
ST03.02	Chemical Leaching/Metals Extraction
ST03.03	Dechlorination
ST03.04	Neutralization
ST03.05	Other Chemical Modification
ST03.06	Oxidation
ST03.07	Reduction
ST03.08	Soil Washing
ST03.09	Solvent Extraction
ST03.10	UV/Photolysis
ST03.11	Bioremediation
ST03.12	Thermal Desorption
ST04.00	Solidification, Fixation & Stabilization
ST04.01	Lime-Flyash
ST04.02	Portland Cement
ST05.00	Sorption
ST05.01	Alumina
ST05.02	Carbon
ST05.03	Flyash
ST05.04	Kiln Dust
ST05.05	Lime
ST05.06	Zeolites
ST06.00	Encapsulation
ST06.01	Asphalt
ST06.02	Proprietary Agents
ST06.03	Thermoplastics

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ST07.00	Landfilling
ST07.01	Hazardous Waste
ST07.02	Medical Waste
ST07.03	Municipal & Non-Hazardous
ST08.00	Composting Techniques
ST09.00	Landfarming Techniques
ST10.00	Thermal Technologies/ Industrial Waste
ST10.01	Cement Kilns
ST10.02	Liquid Injection Incinerators
ST10.03	Rotary Kiln Incinerators
ST11.00	Thermal Technologies/ Municipal-Hospital Waste
ST11.01	Fluidized Bed Combusters
ST11.02	Mass Burn Incinerators
ST11.03	Modular-Type Incinerators
ST11.04	Multiple Hearth Incinerators
ST11.05	Pyrolysis/Controlled Air Combustion Incinerators
ST11.06	Refuse-Derived Fuel
ST11.07	Ship Based Incineration
ST11.08	Microwaving
ST11.09	Autoclaving
ST11.10	Waste-to-Energy Technology
ST12.00	Bioreclamation
ST12.01	Bacteria Augmentation
ST12.02	Natural
ST13.00	Recycling Technologies
ST13.01	Aluminum
ST13.02	Collection/Sorting/ Processing Equipment
ST13.03	Discarded Electronics/ Appliances
ST13.04	Glass
ST13.05	Lead Battery
ST13.06	Iron, Steel, Metals
ST13.07	Paper
ST13.08	Plastic
ST13.09	Products from Recycled Materials
ST13.10	Rubber/Tires
ST13.11	Construction/Demolition Debris
ST14.00	Recycled Waste Brokers
ST14.01	Aluminum
ST14.02	Paper
ST14,03	Plastic
ST14.04	Steel
ST14.05	Nonferrous Materials
ST14.06	Reagents (Solvents, Acids)
ST14.07	Recycled Oil
ST15.00	Other (please specify)

W	**WATER & WASTEWATER POLLUTION**
WM	**Management Services**
WM01.00	Aquaculture Wastewater Management
WM02.00	Coastal Resource Protection & Planning
WM03.00	Ecological Restoration of Streams & Wetlands
WM04.00	Effluent Sampling/ Monitoring Services
WM05.00	Emergency Response Planning/Services
WM06.00	Groundwater Sampling/ Monitoring Services
WM07.00	Laboratory Services
WM08.00	Lake & Marine Management
WM09.00	Toxicology Studies
WM10.00	Water Pollution Management Training
WM11.00	Water Regulations & Policy Development
WM12.00	Potable Water Systems
WM12.01	Water Purification Plant Design/Construction
WM12.02	Water Distribution Systems Design/Construction
WM13.00	Wastewater Systems
WM13.01	Wastewater Treatment Plant Design/Construction
WM13.02	Wastewater Collection Systems Design/Construction
WM14.00	Stormwater Management
WM15.00	Hydrology Services
WM16.00	Other (please specify)
WA	**Analytical/Monitoring Instruments**
WA01.00	Analyzers
WA02.00	Flowmeters
WA03.00	Samplers
WA04.00	Water Quality Monitors
WA05.00	pH Meters
WA06.00	Conductivity Meters
WA07.00	Marine Spill Detection Monitoring Equipment
WA08.00	Other (please specify)
WC	**Collection/Control Systems**
WC01.00	Groundwater Collection/ Extraction
WC01.01	Ejector Jet Pumps
WC01.02	French Drains
WC01.03	Pipe & Media Drains
WC01.04	Well Points
WC01.05	Groundwater Pump & Treatment Systems
WC01.06	Landfill Leachate Collection Treatment Systems
WC01.07	In-Situ Groundwater Treatment
WC02.00	Bulk Liquid Handling
WC02.01	Gravity/Siphon
WC02.02	Industrial Vacuum
WC02.03	Irrigation Equipment
WC02.04	Pumps
WC02.05	Weirs
WC03.00	Liquid Storage
WC03.01	Aboveground Tanks
WC03.02	Bulk Tanks
WC03.03	Drums
WC03.04	Secondary Containment
WC03.05	Underground Tanks
WC04.00	Transportation
WC04.01	Tanker Truck
WC04.02	Railroad
WC04.03	Pipeline
WC05.00	Sewer Systems
WC05.01	Sewer System Construction
WC05.02	Sewer Cleaning & Tunneling
WC05.03	Portable Sanitary Products/ Collection
WC06.00	Other (please specify)
WT	**Treatment Systems**
WT01.00	Water Purification (Potable & Industrial)
WT01.01	Activated Carbon Filters
WT01.02	Chemical Coagulation/ (Flocculation Color-Turbidity)
WT01.03	Continuous De-lonization
WT01.04	Desalination
WT01.05	Distillation
WT01.06	Electrodialysis
WT01.07	Ion-Exchange
WT01.08	Multi-Media Filters
WT01.09	Other Filtration Methods
WT01.10	Reverse Osmosis
WT01.11	Sand/Coarse Media Filters
WT01.12	Ultra-Filtration (for Manufacturing Processes)
WT01.13	Water Conditioning
WT02.00	Innovative Wastewater Treatment Systems
WT02.01	Integrated Pond Systems
WT02.02	Package Treatment

GTN - Environmental Technology Codes

WT02.03	Sequential Batch Reactors (Single Tank)
WT03.00	Wastewater Treatment
WT03.01	Air/Gas Flotation-lnduced, Dissolved, Electrolytic
WT03.02	Comminutors
WT03.03	Grit Chambers
WT03.04	Oil-Grease/Water Separation (Skimmers)
WT03.05	Screens/Bar Racks
WT03.06	Sedimentation Tanks
WT03.07	Mechanical Flocculators
WT04.00	Wastewater Treatment-Secondary (Biological Treatment
WT04.01	Aerators
WT04.02	Activated Sludge Processes
WT04.03	Rotating Biological Contractors
WT04.04	Secondary Clarifiers
WT04.05	Trickling Filters
WT05.00	Wastewater Treatment-Disinfection
WT05.01	Chlorination
WT05.02	Ozonation
WT05.03	UV Disinfection
WT06.00	Wastewater Treatment-Tertiary (Advanced)
WT06.01	Activated Carbon Filters
WT06.02	Biological Treatment
WT06.03	Chemical Treatment
WT06.04	Multi-Media Filters
WT06.05	Nitrogen Removal
WT06.06	Phosphorous Removal
WT06.07	Polishing Ponds (Constructed Wetlands)
WT07.00	Wastewater Sludge-Treatment/Management
WT07.01	Sludge Pumps
WT08.00	Sludge Stabilization
WT08.01	Aerobic/Anaerobic Digesters
WT09.00	Sludge Dewatering
WT09.01	Belt Filter Presses
WT09.02	Centrifuges
WT09.03	Dewatering & Drying Beds
WT09.04	Gravity Thickening (Thickeners)
WT09.05	Pressure Filters
WT09.06	Thermal Dryers
WT09.07	Vacuum Filtration
WT10.00	Sludge Disposal
WT10.01	Land Application
WT10.02	Landfill
WT11.00	Liquid Waste Treatment
WT11.01	Air Stripping
WT11.02	Chlorine Oxidation
WT11.03	Electrochemical
WT11.04	Ion Exchange
WT11.05	Irradiation
WT11.06	Metals Treatment
WT11.07	Neutralization (pH)
WT11.08	0ther Chemical Treatment
WT11.09	Photolysis
WT11.I0	Precipitation
WT11.11	Reducing Agents
WT11.12	Steam Stripping
WT11.13	Wet Air Oxidation
WT12.00	Liquid Waste & Wastewater Recycling
WT12.01	Acid Waste Regeneration
WT12.02	Electrowinning
WT 12.03	Solvent Recovery
WT12.04	Used Oil Recycling
WT13.00	Marine Spill Control
WT13.01	Bioremediation Products
WT13.02	Containment Booms
WT13.03	Oil Recovery Barges
WT13.04	Oil Skimmers
WT13.05	Sorbents/Polymers
WT14.00	Other (please specify)
E	**ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT& ENERGY SYSTEMS**
EM	**Environmental Management**
EM01.00	Environmental Management
EM01.01	Consulting & Engineering
EM01.02	Ecosystem Assessments
EM01.03	Ecotourism
EM01.04	Emergency Response Services (Fire, Explosion)
EM01.05	Engineering/Construction
EM01.06	Environmental Compliance Auditing
EM01.07	Environmental Impact/Risk Assessment
EM01.08	Environmental Policy Development
EM01.09	Environmental Training
EM01.10	GIS & GPS Systems
EM01.l l	Health & Safety Policy & Procedures
EM01.12	Permitting/Licensing
EM01.13	Construction Site/Project Management
EM01.14	Project Financing
EM01.15	Toxicological Assessments
EM01.16	TQM/TQEM
EM01.17	Software Development
EM02.00	ISO 14000
EM02.01	Auditing
EM02.02	Certification
EM02.03	Management Systems Design
EM02.04	Training
EM03.00	ISO 9000
EM03.01	Auditing
EM03.02	Certification
EM03.03	Life Cycle Assessments
EM03.04	Training
EE	**Energy Efficient Systems & Eco-Products**
EM01.00	HVAC/Refrigeration
EM01.01	Air Conditioners/Heat Pumps/Dehumidifiers
EM01.02	Boilers/Heating Systems
EM01.03	Chillers/Thermal Energy Storage Systems
EM01.04	Compressors/Blowers/Fans
EM01.05	Efficient Wood/Kerosene/ Gas/Solar Stoves
EM01.06	Refrigeration Systems/ Freezers/Ice Makers
EM01.07	Space Heaters
EM01.08	Timers/Sensors/Controls
EM01.09	Water Heaters
EM01.10	Clean Room HVAC Systems
EM02.00	Process Controls
EM02.01	Electrical Metering Equipment
EM02.02	Energy Management Systems
EM02.03	Gas Metering Equipment
EM02.04	Other Process Controls
EM03.00	Industrial Power
EM03.01	Efficient Boiler Technologies
EM03.02	Process Heat Recovery
EM03.03	Cogeneration
EM04.00	Insulation & Building Materials
EM04.01	Corrosion Protection
EM04.02	Insulation
EM04.03	Other Energy-Efficient Building Materials
EM04.04	Recycled Building Materials
EM04.05	Sealants
EM04.06	Clean Room Building Materials

GTN - Environmental Technology Codes

EE05.00	Lighting
EE05.01	Commercial Fixtures
EE05.02	Fluorescent Lamps/CFLs
EE05.03	Electronic Ballasts
EE05.04	Controls/Timers/Sensors
EE05.05	High-lntensity Discharge Lamps
EE05.06	Outdoor/lndustrial Fixtures
EE05.07	Photovoltaic-Assisted
EE05.08	Residential Fixtures
EE06.00	Motors & Motor-Driven Equipment
EE06.01	Electronic Adjustable Speed Drives (ASDs)
EE06.02	Fractional Horsepower (<1hp) Motors
EE06.03	Integral Horsepower (>1hp) Motors
EE07.00	Office Equipment
EE07.01	Computers
EE07.02	Other Equipment
EE08.00	Window Systems/Glazing
EE08.01	Adhesives, Films, Coatings & Glazings
EE08.02	Coated/Low-Emissivity Flat Glass
EE08.03	Low-Emissivity Units/ Sashes
EE09.00	Eco-Products
EE09.01	Environmentally Friendly Products-Consumer/Retail
EE09.02	Environmentally Friendly Products-Commercial/ Industrial
EE10.00	Other (please specify)

R RENEWABLE TECHNOLOGIES

RE Renewable Energy Technologies

RE01.01	Biomass Conversion
RE01.02	Combustion
RE01.03	Gasification
RE01.04	Landfill Gas Systems
RE01.05	Anaerobic Digestion
RE01.06	Fermentation
RE02.01	Geothermal
RE02.02	Power Generation
RE02.03	Direct Heat Applications
RE02.04	Heat Pumps
RF.03.01	Fuel Additives
RE04.01	Fuel Cells
RE05.01	Hydroelectric
RE05.02	Micro scale (<250 kW)
RE05.03	Small scale (< 10 MW)
RE05.04	Large scale (> 10 MW)
RE06.01	Hydrogen
RE07.01	Solar
RE07.02	Photovoltaic Cells/Panels
RE07.03	Photovoltaic Power Generation
RE07.04	Parabolic Troughs, Dishes & Receivers
RE07.05	Solar Collection Panels
RE07.06	Passive Heating Materials
RE07.07	Solar Water Heating
RE07.08	Climate-Sensitive Architecture & Design/Daylighting
RE08.01	Ocean/Tidal/Wave Power
RE08.02	Tidal/Wave Power Systems
RE08.03	Ocean Thermal Power
RE09.01	Wind Power
RE09.02	Power Generation Turbines
RE09.03	Water Pumping Systems

P POLLUTION PREVENTION

If you are registering a company that specializes in pollution prevention technologies, you must select not only an industry category, but also all applicable subcategories.

For example, a clean technology firm that manufactures water-based paint would select PP10.08 because it specializes in material substitution. If this company is interested in receiving general trade leads for the painting & coating industry category, it would also select PP10.00.

PP	Pollution Prevention Industry Categories:
P01. __	Automotive
PP02.__	Cement
PP03.__	Chemicals
PP04.__	Electronics
PP05.__	Food and Beverage
PP06.__	Hospital
PP07.__	Iron & Steel
PP08.__	Lumber & Wood
PP09.__	Metal Finishing & Electroplating
PP10.__	Painting & Coating
PP11.__	Palm Oil Plantations & Refineries
PP12.__	Pesticides
PP13.__	Petroleum Refining
PP14.__	Pharmaceuticals
PP15.__	Plastics
PP16.__	Pulp & Paper
PP17.__	Rubber
PP18.__	Semiconductors
PP19.__	Sugar
PP20.__	Tanneries
PP21.__	Textiles
PP22.__	Agro-Crop
PP23.__	Agro-Livestock
PP24.__	Other (please specify)

PP	Pollution Prevention Sub-categories:
__.00	Clean Technology Pollution Prevention Development
__.01	Inventory Control
__.02	Cost Analysis/Life Cycle Analysis
__.03	Housekeeping/Operating Practices
__.04	Recycling/Re-use Technologies
__.05	Process/Product Design (New facilities)
__.06	Process Modification (Existing facilities)
__.07	Equipment Retrofication
__.08	Material Substitution

ALTERNATE FINANCING SOURCES

ARGENTA CAPITAL ENTERPRISES, L.L.C.

International Infrastructure Finance

For further information please contact:

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New Infrastructure Funding Source – Mexican Capital Markets

INFRASTRUCTURE NEED

Mexico faces staggering investment needs in infrastructure, especially if the goals engendered by the North American Free Trade Agreement are to be fulfilled. It is estimated that at the national level alone, the Mexican federal government needs to invest $34 billion between now and the year 2015 for large-scale national and high profile infrastructure projects. When taking state and municipal infrastructure needs into account, this investment need would be well over $100 billion.

Mexico has experienced rapid urban growth that has led to an increase in the requirements for basic urban services. Demographic studies indicate that by the year 2000 the population of Mexico will reach 100 million with more than 60% concentrated in urban areas. The pressure on state and municipal governments to provide basic services will grow as the demands made on them grow, especially as the developing policy of decentralization gives local government more responsibility and accountability. However, 15 million Mexican households are currently without running water and 30 million lack access to sewer systems. A recent U.S. Department of Commerce Office of Technology Exports study estimates that, along the border alone, $4 billion is needed to complete and expand water and other environmental projects while an additional $3 billion is required for new wastewater collection and treatment systems. Every day the country's cities generate 90,000 tons of solid waste, of which, only 62,000 tons are collected and 15,000 tons are deposited in recognized landfills. There is 8 million tons of industrial waste generated each year, and only 20% are treated in permitted facilities. The excess is illegally deposited in rivers, sewers and clandestine sites. Other basic municipal services, such as local roads and bridges, low income housing, schools, public markets and street lighting also need improvements as cities grow.

TRADITIONAL FUNDING SOURCES

Historically, most municipal water districts in Mexico (as well as in the U.S. during the 1970's) built their water and wastewater systems using federal aid or subsidized credit. In Mexico, from 1986 to 1991, subsidized loans and grants provided 85% of the capital investment for local water districts, or *organismos de agua.* Local water authorities, through user fees, provided only 8% of this investment, while the remainder came from Mexican and multilateral development bank credits.

Burdened by debt, the governments of Latin America, including Mexico, have aggressively turned away from official borrowing, and have moved toward privatization or concession contracts to finance infrastructure. The general belief is that the private sector can provide a more efficient model for infrastructure development. In practice, however, private sector financing has fallen short of expectations.

Many concessions were awarded to private developers to build, own and operate wastewater treatment plants. Most of these projects failed because the ultimate payment source for the concession was the user fees collected at the local level. Only a few of the more than 30 concessions granted by local *organismos* in the past eighteen months have obtained financing.

Since concessions depend on payments from the municipality, their ability to attract debt is largely a function of the creditworthiness of the local government entity and their ability to access a well-informed investor base. However, municipalities and water districts are often not creditworthy due to historical budget deficits, their poor track record in collecting user fees, and outdated water systems that cause as much as 70% water leakage.

Another problem endemic to Mexico is the unavailability of long-term funds. Potable water plants, water distribution networks, and wastewater treatment plants need to be financed on a long-term basis. Traditional funding sources for Mexican projects limit the amortization of the construction and development costs from five to seven years. This places an undue financial burden on the current users of these public facilities whose assets have a useful life of 30 years. More recent funding sources have come from international institutional investors, yet this raises questions concerning currency and convertibility risks, as well as constitutional restrictions to foreign exchange exposure.

In the U.S., local governments access trillions of dollars for their projects through the issuance of tax-exempt municipal bonds. But for Mexico, the basic question remains; where will the billions of dollars for basic municipal infrastructure come from?

FUNDING SOLUTION

The obvious solution is to identify investors with long-term liabilities that require sound long-term assets. These investors should be well informed of the workings of the local institution and have confidence in their long-term viability. Such an investor base now exists in Mexico.

On July 1, 1997, the Mexican social security system was privatized. In a private pension plan a worker's contributions are held in an individual account which is invested by a private fund administrator. In Mexico these funds are the *Afores* (covering retirement pensions) or the insurance company annuity funds (covering workmen's compensation and death or disability payments). Workers will be able to select membership in various competing *Afores*, or insurance company annuity funds, and the fund managers will be looking to invest these contributions in investment instruments bearing the best rates of returns for its members.

This has immediate implications for infrastructure finance in Mexico. Within one year of operation, the *Afores* will have over $4 billion under management that they must invest, with the annuity funds having an additional portfolio of $1 billion. These funds will increase by over $5 billion each year as new workers enter the system. By the year 2005, the Mexican portfolio managers of the new pension and annuity funds will have over $40 billion to invest in Mexico. Private portfolio managers, not government bureaucrats, will invest this internal savings pool. One of the regulatory conditions for investment is that the securities undergo an independent credit rating. Therefore, there will be a growing appetite for investment-grade, long-term securities.

ACCESSING THE DOMESTIC CAPITAL MARKET

How does this effect water authorities? Water authorities have a readily identifiable source of income: the cash flows generated by the collection of water and sewer fees from customers in their region, both residential and industrial. These agencies can be evaluated by lenders just like any business enterprise, and their ability to incur debt can be quantified. Those water authorities that can demonstrate borrowing capacity should be able to borrow from Mexican institutional investors just like any public or private entity anywhere in the world.

Water agencies are the best candidates for accessing this newly developing capital market. Investors feel comfortable with municipal water project debt, due to water being essential. Private companies come and go, but municipal governments will always exist, and they will always have to provide basic services like water to their populations. What is essential is to develop and portray the water authority as a strong and viable institution. Emphasis should be placed on identifying the current state of affairs, and putting forth a plan to strengthen the institution.

A major effort of institutional strengthening of water districts is underway. World Bank technical assistance funds, funneled through the National Water Commission and the federal development bank, Banobras, are bringing state-of-the-art planning and engineering to local governments. Engineers and administrators are increasingly able to design and operate modern facilities. The new Federal Water Law provides economic incentives for rapidly upgrading water and wastewater systems. By the year 2000, all municipalities with populations over 50,000 must meet strict wastewater discharge standards or face discharge fees calculated to be twice the cost of building and operating a wastewater treatment plant.

An advantage to accessing the domestic capital markets is accountability to institutional investors. This accountability encourages an integrated planning and development approach to water system management and facilities construction. It is not advisable to develop discreet, stand-alone projects like wastewater treatment plants without looking at the overall needs and capacity of the entire water district. Wastewater treatment by itself does not generate revenues; water sales generate revenues. The plant must be developed within the context of also providing potable water distribution, its ability to cut water leakage and other wastes within the network, and the capacity to collect water fees on a rational, metered basis. All functions of a water authority should act as a cohesive enterprise.

Investors know that a systematic management approach will provide the basis for the water district to be able to repay its debts over a long-term period. It is prudent to invest a few million dollars to address leaks and to computerize the billing and collection of fees, before spending $30 million on a wastewater treatment plant. A small investment could immediately and significantly increase revenues, and thereby provide the foundation to support debt for the larger projects.

In the context of a Mexican water authority, the systematic analysis of the institution will take the following criteria under review:

1) Annual water loss, and a cost/benefit analysis of its repair.
2) Annual operations running at a surplus.
3) Analysis of the rate setting policies in real terms.
4) Historical review of fee collection and the remedies for non-collection.
5) Political autonomy of the water authority.
6) Analysis of industrial/residential customer base, with a projection of regional growth.
7) Cohesive long-term capital investment plan.
8) Independent credit review.

These key points are important because their implementation demonstrates a sound institution with the prospects of healthy future cash flows.

What is the status of financing for water systems in Mexico? As recently as a year ago, it was thought that the only financing resource available were the international capital markets. While this remains a capital source, something new has occurred in Mexico. There is now a giant pool of money being created that could be used to purchase rated water district bonds. Pension privatization creates a new domestic peso capital market for long-term infrastructure debt that never existed in Mexico before. Institutional strengthening and creditworthiness immediately take on a new urgency. Water authorities can now connect improvements and sound credit ratings with a growing domestic capital pool to finance their expansion and wastewater treatment.

The Mexican cities of Leon or Monterrey have existed for centuries and will exist for centuries more. They have and will continue to provide water services. Investors know that one way or another, they will always find the resources to bring water to their citizens. Therefore, if they can show they are financially sound, they represent a good bet for private investment.
It is an investment in Mexico.

Argenta Capital Enterprises, L.L.C.

INTERNATIONAL INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCE

Corporate Profile

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MEXICO CITY NEW YORK ORANGE COUNTY, CA.

ARGENTA CAPITAL ENTERPRISES
LIST OF SERVICES

Argenta Capital Enterprises provides financial services to US and Mexican local, federal and corporate clients involved in infrastructure development. Argenta's principals have over eight years of experience, development and contractual work in the public finance market in the United States and Mexico.

Argenta specializes in projects ranging from $1 million to $75 million in the areas of water/wastewater, energy, industrial development and housing. Argenta's services are organized into the following special groups:

PROJECT FINANCE GROUP

Arranges debt and equity financing for infrastructure development projects.

- Structuring and placement of long term dollar and peso denominated debt
- Refinancing of tax-exempt or taxable municipal debt
- Project finance for government concession projects
- Procurement of project equity financing
- Project finance for state and municipal water, wastewater treatment, energy and housing projects

FINANCIAL ADVISORY SERVICES GROUP

Advises municipal clients on institutional strengthening and public policy matters, and provides advisory services to private companies with infrastructure related projects.

- Analysis of municipal and state debt capacity
- Assistance in restructuring of current debt
- Assistance with credit rating process
- Institutional strengthening studies, and development of implementation programs
- Government policy studies
- Assistance in negotiating optimal terms for concession projects

MERGERS & ACQUISITIONS GROUP

Assists private Mexican and international infrastructure companies in obtaining equity funds in order to expand their business base.

- Joint venture arrangements with domestic and international partners
- Assistance with technology transfer agreements
- Identification of corporate acquisition targets
- Equity placement for corporate growth
- Business plan development

RECENT PROJECTS IN MEXICO

The following is a selection of recent Argenta projects performed in Mexico:

- **Bi-national Project Finance Program**

Performed preliminary legal and financial research on the ability of Mexican local and state agencies to access the US tax-exempt municipal market for bi-national projects. The impact to this innovative program is significant, in that qualified projects are able to access the multi-trillion dollar US municipal capital market. The US municipal market offers 30 year financing at fixed interest rates currently ranging from 5% to 8%.

- **Mexican Water Authority Credit Rating**

Assisted CESPT, the water authority of Tijuana, Baja California, in obtaining a shadow credit rating from Standard & Poor's. The project included an extensive analysis of the organizational structure of the water authority, including state and federal legal issues, rate setting policies, billing and collection issues, and a review of the water authority's five year capital program. This credit rating can assist CESPT in obtaining 20-year, peso-based financing, at reasonable fixed interest rates to refinance existing debt or for future projects.

- **Pemex Off-Balance Sheet Water Treatment Project**

Acted as structuring agent for a wastewater treatment facility bid out as a Build, Own, Operate, and Transfer project to be integrated into a Pemex refinery. The project involved a 12-year, dollar linked financing, with the only collateral being a service rendering agreement from Pemex Refinacion. The transaction obtained an investment grade credit rating of BBB- from Standard & Poor's.

- **Banobras Long Term Financing Program**

Working with the federal development bank, Banobras, to develop 20-year, peso based financing mechanisms for state and local government infrastructure projects. The work entails evaluating Mexican institutional investor needs, determining the regulatory environment, and developing the structural framework to arrive at a sound credit, and marketable debt instrument.

- **CNA 1997 Water Law Research**

Completed a study of the impact on the Mexican water industry due to the changes of the federal water regulations implemented in July of 1997. The study involved several meetings with various departments of the federal water commission, CNA, to analyze the breakdown of the fines, surcharges, and incentives for water discharge according to region and water receptor mass.

PREVIOUS UNDERWRITTEN TRANSACTIONS

CLIENT	PROJECT	AMOUNT
San Francisco Redevelopment Agency	Residential Mortgage Revenue Bonds-Opera Plaza	40,000,000
Retama Development Corporation	Retama Racetrack Senior Refunding Bonds	7,000,000
Retama Development Corporation	Retama Racetrack Subordinate Refunding Bonds	82,000,000
Ontario Redevelopment Agency	Taxable Collateralized Mortgage Obligation Bonds	3,520,000
City of Rancho Cucamonga	Mortgage Asset Liquidation	6,467,000
City of Palmdale	Taxable Collateralized Mortgage Obligation Bonds	5,976,000
Oceanside-San Buenaventura Housing Agency	Taxable Collateralized Mortgage Obligation Bonds	4,436,000
Oceanside-San Buenaventura Housing Agency	Subordinate Taxable Collateralized Mortgage Obligation Bonds	509,000
Pico Rivera Redevelopment Agency	Mortgage Asset Liquidation	43,400,000
Paramount Redevelopment Agency	Mortgage Asset Liquidation	26,260,000
City of Palmdale	Mortgage Asset Liquidation	19,209,000
City of Palmdale	Mortgage Asset Liquidation	10,680,00
City of Palmdale	Mortgage Asset Liquidation	10,000,000
New Castle, Delaware	Mortgage Asset Liquidation	10,000,000
City of Palmdale	Mortgage Asset Liquidation	3,088,000
City of Palmdale	Taxable Special Obligation Bonds	51,000,000
Cities of Aurora & Naperville, Illinois	FNMA Collateralized Mortgage Obligation Bonds	27,500,000
Lancaster-Grand Terrace- Housing Authority	Taxable Special Obligation Bonds	9,550,000
City of Cypress	Taxable FNMA Mortgage-backed Securities Program	5,500,000
City of Pomona	Mortgage Asset Liquidation	58,395,000
City of Pomona	Mortgage Asset Liquidation	30,000,000
City of Pomona	Mortgage Asset Liquidation	24,505,000
City of San Bernadino	GNMA Mortgage Asset Liquidation Program	18,840,000
City of Cypress	Mortgage Revenue Refunding Bonds	7,595,000
City of Cypress	Subordinate Mortgage revenue Refunding Bonds	810,000
San Marcus Public Facilities Authority	Tax Allocation refunding Bonds-Project Area 1,2 and 3	47,425,000
Lancaster-Grand Terrace Huntington Park	Mortgage Revenue Refunding Bonds	9,385,000
Lancaster-Grand Terrace Huntington Park	Subordinate Mortgage Revenue Refunding Bond	1,900,000
City of Palmdale	Interest Only Certificates	1,300,000
City of Palmdale	Mortgage Revenue refunding Bonds	46,625,000
City of Palmdale	Residential Mortgage Revenue Refunding Bonds	9,260,000
City of Colton	Taxable FNMA Mortgage-Backed Securities Program	6,475,000
City of Montclair	Taxable FNMA Mortgage-Backed Securities Program	4,400,000
City and County of San Francisco	Mortgage Revenue Bonds Rights Acquisition	83,085,000
City of San Bernadino	Taxable Collateralized Mortgage Refunding Bonds	38,034,745
Housing Authority of Brevard County, FL	Mortgage Revenue Bonds, Rights Acquisition	90,010,000
Tulsa County Housing Authority, OK.	Collateralized Mortgage Refunding Bonds	57,798,085
City of Junueau, Alaska	Collateralized Mortgage Refunding Bonds	29,550,000
New Castle County, Delaware	Mortgage RevenueBonds-Rights Acquisition	125,000,000
New Castle County, Delaware	Mortgage RevenueBonds-Rights Acquisition	90,000,000
City of Waukegan, IL	Taxable Collateralized Mortgage Refunding Bonds	13,985,000
City of Ontario	Variable Rate Multifamily Revenue Demand Bonds	7,000,000
City of Oceanside	Multifamily Housing Revenue Refunding Bonds	43,240,000
Walnut Valley School District	Refunding General Obligation Bonds	52,000,000
City of Cypress	Special Refunding Tax Bonds-Sorrento Homes	14,425,000
San Marcus, Public Facilities Authority	Public Improvement Revenue Bonds	8,315,000
Jurupa Community Services District	Special Tax Bonds-Mira Loma Area	12,605,000
San Marcus Public Facilities Authority	Community Facilites District No. 88	61,700,000
Rialto Redevelopment Agency	Tax Allocation Bonds-Auga Mansa	5,575,000
Rialto Redevelopment Agency	Tax Allocation Bonds-Series A	13,100,000
Rialto Redevelopment Agency	Tax Allocation Bonds-Series B	2,920,000
City of Pomona	GNMA & FHLMC Mortgage-Backed Securities	24,505,000
Village of Addison, Cities of Alton, Granite City and Pokin, IL.	Mortgage Asset Liquidation	35,924,535
	TOTAL	1,431,102,365